

EVENING BULLETIN.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 28, 1858.

COURT OF INQUIRY.—The Secretary of the Navy has ordered a court of inquiry to convene in Washington on the 20th inst., to inquire into the conduct of Commander Boutwell, who, it is charged, about a year since left the "John Adams," the ship of which he was in command, and came home, without the consent of Commodore Mervine, at that time flag officer of the Pacific squadron.

We understand that the reason assigned by Commander Boutwell for taking this course was, that his health was so impaired as to incapacitate him for remaining longer on duty on that station.

The court of inquiry will consist of the following officers: President, Capt. H. A. Adams. Members, Capt. A. A. Harwood and Commander E. G. Tilton. J. M. Carlisle, Judge Advocate.

RUSSIAN VESSELS OF WAR.—The Russian corvette "Mansure," which is receiving her engines at the Novelty Iron Works, New York, will be ready for her trial trip by the first of March. She has cylinders 56 inches in diameter, with three feet stroke of piston, with a brazen screw, calculated to make 60 revolutions per minute. She will be a beautiful vessel.

The same firm are building a pumping-engine of large capacity for the Viceroy of Egypt, designed for the purpose of irrigating his gardens in Cairo.

Work has also been commenced upon the engines of the "Gen. Admiral," the great Russian war ship building by Mr. Webb. The hull of the vessel is nearly in frame.

MURDER IN MARIES COUNTY.—The St. Louis News learns by a private letter from the spot, that a most cruel murder was committed near Pay Down, Maries county, Mo. The victim was Mrs. Johnson, wife of W. H. Johnson, representative in the State Legislature, from Maries, and the murderer was her stepson, Andrew Johnson, son of W. H. Johnson by a former marriage. The murderer shot his step-mother through the breast with a pistol, killing her on the spot. He was arrested and has made a confession. Mrs. Johnson was a native of Kentucky, and was of estimable parentage.

ITEMS.

The Gospel Banner says Chicago is a poor place for a Yankee. The climate gives him the ague fever. The water brings on diarrhea. The food, as cooked by the suckers, produces dyspepsia. The whiskey, tintured with strychnine, makes him crazy. Or, if a temperance man, three per cent. a month is sure to bring on the blues. Throughout the entire Western country, home-sick men are plentier than anything else. No more wise and prosperous men will emigrate thither by our advice.

What They Drink.—The city of New York alone sells three times as many "pure, imported brandies" and four times as many "pure, imported wines" annually as all the wine and brandy producing countries export. Somebody, it is clear, drinks a spurious article.

Population of California.—The San Jose Tribune estimates the population of California at 597,000. The estimate is based upon the returns of the local assessors. Of this population 332,250 are Americans, 38,500 Chinese, 15,000 French, 15,000 Mexicans, 10,000 Irish, 2,000 English, and about 4,000 colored persons.

Malang Maple Sugar in January.—Some of the farmers in Michigan, deeming the present extraordinary weather for the season favorable to the running of sap, have recently tapped their maple trees to try the experiment, and succeeded in making quite a quantity of maple sugar. The fruit trees budding in New England, the rivers and lakes navigable in the West, and making maple sugar in Michigan in the month of January! Does "the oldest inhabitant" remember the like occurring before?

Mrs. Robinson, the "veiled murderess," is employed in knitting stockings at Sing Sing Prison. On visitors entering the room in which she is engaged at work she invariably endeavors to turn her face in an opposite direction, as if she were the "observed of all observers." Old age and confinement begin to leave their traces of decay on her once beautiful countenance.

A gentleman furnishes the following touching little incident to the Boston Traveller. He has a dove cot at his residence. In the cot were a male and female dove and two squabs. The male squab having died, the elderly dove from drove his nest his female mate, and promoted to his bed and board the young female squab, pecking at and driving from his cot the female dove. Finally, upon one occasion, when the female appeared at the door of the cot, the male sallied out, pecked at her, and drove her away. The persecuted mother flew down to the perch below, where, with her head under her wing, she remained for a short time, and then fell suddenly to the ground. The inmates of the house, who had witnessed the proceedings, immediately went out and ascertained that the dove was dead, but no wound was found sufficient to cause death. Possibly she died of a broken heart from the brutal treatment of her false and fickle mate.

Opposition.—"A certain amount of opposition," says John Neal, "is a great help to a man. Kites rise against, and not with the wind. Even a head wind is better than none. No man ever worked his passage anywhere in a dead calm. Let no man wax pale, therefore, because of opposition; opposition is what he wants, and must have, to be good for anything. Hardship is the native soil of manhood and self-reliance. He that cannot abide the storm without flinching or quailing, strips himself in the sunshine, and lies down by the wayside to be overlooked and forgotten. He who but braces himself to the struggle when the winds blow, gives up when they have done, and falls asleep in the stillness that follows."

REMINISCENCE OF MR. BRUNEL.—In June last we passed a pleasant afternoon and evening on board a small steambot meandering along a narrow, winding river between Savannah, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla., in conversation, alike interesting and instructive, with Professor Bache, a lineal and gifted descendant of Dr. Franklin, and the highly enlightened and scientific chief of the Coast Survey, where, among other things, he said that when in England, some years ago, with the Mr. Brunel, senior, who constructed the Thames Tunnel, that gentleman remarked that he owed whatever of reputation he had acquired, in his profession, to an incident that occurred in America. He was coming, in 1816 or '17, up the Hudson in a steamboat, and while aground, on the "Over-slaugh," fell in conversation with an intelligent Quaker passenger, to whom he stated that he had come from his home in France, seeking his fortune in America; that he had been temporarily employed as a clerk in New York, but that he desired some occupation more congenial to his education and taste; that the Quaker informed him that the State was about to enter upon works of internal improvement, and that the great want of our country was civil engineers; that the idea of becoming an engineer then first occurred to him; and that in consequence of that conversation, and, we believe, through the assistance of his Quaker friend, his first service was as a member, in subordinate capacity, of the corps of engineers which made the first survey of the Champlain canal.

Professor Bache did not remember the name of the Quaker, but we could, of course, fill that hiatus. It could have been no other than the late David Thomas, of Cayuga. —*Albany Journal.*

TERRIBLE DETAILS OF THE EARTHQUAKE AT NAPLES.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times, under date of Jan. 2, says:

I proceed to give further details from the provinces regarding the all-absorbing subject of the earthquake. The official journal of Wednesday night enumerates sixty-one other places which had suffered in their buildings and many in their population. Under the name of each place is given a description of the disaster, and this last report alone gives the number of several—4000 or 5000 additional known to have suffered. Then are described the other casualties—people maimed, crushed; others drawn out alive after a fearful sepulture of eight days, reminding us of how many more might have been saved had proper exertions been made. The latest accounts, too, awaken considerable apprehensions of further disaster. The whole district of Sala is agitated by continual movements of the earth, stronger by night than by day, and there are predicted by fearful detonations. Moreover, about 9 o'clock P. M. of the 28th ult. and 6 and half past 7 P. M. of the 29th ult., three strong shocks, lasting ten or twelve seconds, were felt, followed by others less intense.

In Potenza, too, on the evening of the 29th about a quarter to 7 P. M., a strong undulatory shock was felt, and other light ones during the night. No injury was done, but the population rushed out into some open space.

Here in Naples it is said that since the 16th ult. we have had, up to Christmas eve, 49 shocks, and it may readily be believed. Almost every one finds some traces of them in his house; the shocks, too, which were felt in Potenza on the evening of the 29th, were felt in Naples, and in some cases, created great alarm. However, every one looks to Vesuvius for safety, and on that night it was in violent movement. People who reside at Resina tell me that during the whole night the shocks from the mountains were of a most violent and continuous character. Every three minutes it appeared as if a desperate man were trying to wrench open the doors and windows. Nothing, however, took place. I have also reports to give you from private persons who have visited the scene of ruin.

They describe the country in many places as crossed with fissures, which at first had been very wide, but now had much closed. During the whole time of their visit, the ground was heaving beneath them. There was universal panic and grief, and no light part of it arose from the fact that there was no search beneath the ruins or to bury the dead. I speak of the 21st and 22d ult.—that is to say, of six days after the date of the disaster. Letters from Brienza of the 31st ult. say that no relief had been as yet received. My informants, in wandering through Polla, could get no food, and even bread was wanting in many places. Those who were dug out alive—some after six or eight days of living burial—awoke to famine and death. The details which I receive are more horrible than can be easily conceived.

Since writing the above, other and more afflicting details have arrived of the desolation occasioned by the earthquake. Laurensa, Tito, Brienza, Marsicanovo have almost entirely disappeared. The King himself says that upwards of 15,000 have perished, and from what I heard, says my very sensible informant, the real number must be nearly double. People who have come from the spot report that the groans of the sufferers were heard from beneath the ruins several days after the disaster, and that, horrible to relate, on some bodies being taken out, it was found that they had devoured a portion of their arms. There were none to aid them, none to extricate the dying, none to bury the dead, none to give bread to the famishing. Thousands of soldiers are maintained at the expense of the State to support "order," but they could not be sent to save thousands from perishing. Many steamers were lying in harbor, the expensive toys of the sovereign, but with one or two fairly exceptions, they have remained sailing in port. People cannot refrain from comparing the tardiness displayed on the present melancholy occasion with the promptitude displayed in the month of June last, when rebels landed in Sapri.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

According to a Belgian paper, the funded property of the house of Rothschild, of Paris, amounts at present to forty millions sterling.

The bakers of Paris made a New Year's present to the poor of 600,806 pounds of bread, in place of the presents they have formerly made the cocks of their customers.

The weather in England continues as remarkably mild as of late. Vegetation in some parts of the country is in as forward a state as it usually is in April. There are gardens in the vicinity of the metropolis where summer roses are in full bloom.

From Teheran we learn that a royal order has just been issued prohibiting the entry into Persia of the shawls of Cashmere. The Governors of Mehed and Kirman have received instructions to use all their efforts in developing the ancient native manufacture of shawls, and in seeking to improve the fineness and quality of the fabrics.

The nuns of Paris, who have earned a world-wide fame for their success in embroidery, have received instructions to furnish a large quantity of handkerchiefs, embroidered with the names of the various members of the royal family, intended as presents for the wives and daughters of certain diplomatic personages expected to arrive in England on the occasion of the approaching happy marriage.

The London Globe says: "The paragraph lately going the round of the papers upon the subject of the Crown Jewels contains an important inaccuracy. The jewels constituting the Regalia at the tower are not those respecting which there has been a question between our Court and that of Hanover. Some jewels belonging to George II., and some in the possession of Queen Charlotte, were, it seems, the subject of a bequest to the Crown of Hanover. Under that bequest they were claimed, and her Majesty having submitted the claim to competent authority, its validity was admitted. The Crown of Hanover, however, has nothing to say as to the Regalia, which will remain as at present in the possession of Great Britain."

A private letter received in Marseilles from Egypt, gives a very discouraging description of the state of that country. The financial crisis which inflicted such injury in Europe and the United States has been felt in Alexandria. Money was excessively scarce, and 4 per cent. per month was freely given for the discount of the best bills. Business was dull, and a certain description of Egyptian produce had fallen 50 per cent. Still, up to the 20th of December, the date of the letter, no failure of any consequence had been announced. Said Pasha, the Viceroy, had left for Upper Egypt, for the purpose of levying tribute among the Fellahs.

[From the Rochester Democrat.]

THE ROBERTSON CASE IN ROCHESTER.—A Serenade to Dr. Biegler. —A popular demonstration, in sympathy with the principal witness for the people, in the recent Robertson trial, and undoubtedly called forth by the proceedings of Wednesday night on the other side, was made last evening, and was participated in by several hundred people, a large part of whom were Germans. At about 8 o'clock Newman's corner band struck up a lively air in front of the court-house, and soon a large crowd of men were gathered at that place.

The multitudes formed in procession and passed up Main street to Clinton street, and finally halted in front of the residence of Calvin Huson, Jr., Esq., the district attorney, on Chestnut street. The band played several pieces, three cheers were heartily given for Huson, and three more for Joseph Biegler. Calls were made for "Huson," but no one responded, and the procession took up the line of march for the residence of Dr. Biegler, on South St. Paul st. The band here also performed several pieces, when calls were made for "Biegler," and many cheers given for him.

Dr. B. came out on the piazza and said: "FRIENDS: I have nothing more to say than to thank you for the kindness in sustaining me in this time of trial. I have done no more than my duty, and would again do so under any circumstances. [Applause.] I have studied medicine to help mankind and to keep them from disease—not to take life away. [Applause.]

"I thank you for this demonstration—from the bottom of my heart I thank you—that you have expressed yourselves in this way. [Three cheers were given.]

"I welcome you to the last preparations I have made for you."

The members of the band and a few others were then admitted to the house to partake of a collation.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—This eminent explorer has withdrawn from the service of the London Missionary Society, and returns shortly to Africa, in the employ and under the patronage of the British Government. Five thousand pounds were lately voted by Parliament to Dr. Livingstone to enable him to prosecute the exploration of the river Zambesi and the southern portion of the African continent. This is a liberal appropriation, handsomely done and promptly. A like amount has for years been solicited from the Congress of the United States, but not yet granted, for a reconnaissance of that portion of Western Africa lying east of Liberia. This region will compare favorably with that proposed to be visited by Dr. Livingstone, in its capabilities for trade—to obtain which is the object of the British nation.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: At your request I send you a few suggestions of the advantages that might be expected to result from the publication of a series of telegraphic reports of the weather, furnished daily for a given hour and distributed so as to cover a large expanse of country.

Such facts can be turned to account as is predicated upon a conviction so well supported by experiment as almost to warrant its enunciation as a law of climate that on this continent general storms have their origin to the westward and sweep by regular stages to the east or something north of eastward. A series of daily telegraphic reports, noticing the inception and progress of these storms across the continent, would direct the attention of the reading public to the subject and ultimately establish a time table for the progress of rain and cold storms approaching coasts—thereby enabling all persons at points eastward of the place of beginning to foretell the time of visitation, provided they get notice, in advance, of the place it is prevailing at any given moment to the westward. Not to mention the incidental advantages to science resulting from such a series of observations, direct advantages, both economical and social, would grow out of this foreknowledge of the approach of rain and cold storms, and in all cases of almost instant communication, it is possible in advance, its daily issues could give at least half a day's notice to the reading farmer, gardener, or pomologist, and thereby enable him to ward off injuries which he would be perfectly impotent to avert if the presence of the danger gave the first warning of its approach.

The social advantages derivable from such a source are unmistakable. The weather is a subject of universal interest, and constitutes the burden of the prelude to almost every short conversation. It is, in all cases, the lightest of all subjects to converse upon, it is pleasant, and countless idioms of this sort show this to be a peculiar and privileged subject—a case in which linguists by common consent allow the use of the pronoun without an antecedent, either because the subject is too familiar to need it or too mysterious to admit of it. Surely upon such a subject we cannot know too much. Its greatest social advantage, however, would be its tendency to lessen human suffering, which I shall illustrate by an incident of 1807, a vivid account by the details of which we are indebted to the fact that all the time an ineffaceable impression of the event was graven upon the tablets of the memory of the narrator by bitter suffering. On a pleasant Thursday in February, 1807, the narrator, then an inexperienced lad, was gathering corn in this country, managing a four horse team. In the afternoon there was a snow fall, the temperature still pleasant, and near midnight the lad with his team was dispatched by his father some miles to a neighbor to perform an act of charity very kind and positive in nature to return in the morning in season for a day's work. During the night of Thursday the snow storm abated, and floods of cold air rushing in upon the heels of it, condensing and dispersing every particle of cloud, condensed the temperature so suddenly that pleasant Thursday was followed by a day which then won for itself and has since won without contestation the sobriquet of "cold Friday."

Now if on Wednesday noon preceding this cold Friday it could have been announced by telegraph from Kansas or Nebraska that a cold wave of the bitter intensity was there present, traveling in the wake of a snow-storm, and that in thirty-six hours it would reach Kentucky, and if there had then, as now, existed facilities for scattering such knowledge broadcast by a cheap daily press, the father of this lad would never have issued the positive order of return, which agonies of sympathy made him hope, a few hours after, that his son, bitter and evil, might have nerve to disobey, and the son, even if his character was as positive in nature to return in the morning in season for a day's work. During the night of Thursday the snow storm abated, and floods of cold air rushing in upon the heels of it, condensing and dispersing every particle of cloud, condensed the temperature so suddenly that pleasant Thursday was followed by a day which then won for itself and has since won without contestation the sobriquet of "cold Friday."

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HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S.

EVENING BULLETIN.

[From this morning's Journal.]
XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.
Wednesday's Proceedings—Continued.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

Senate.—Mr. Pugh presented joint resolutions from the Legislature of Ohio.

Mr. Wade declared that they were disreputable in their character.

At the impatient demand of several Senators they were read. These resolutions express entire confidence in the integrity and ability of the Chief Magistrate; say that the Administration commands their cordial and undivided support; reaffirm the doctrines of the Cincinnati platform; regard the refusal of the Lecompton convention to submit the constitution to the people as unfortunate for the peace of that country, and declare it to be their unalterable judgment that every constitution of a new State of this Union, unless otherwise directed by the people, ought to be submitted to the bona fide electors of such Territory for their approval or rejection; and concludes by instructing the Representatives, and requesting the Senators of Ohio, to vote against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, or any other not clearly expressive of the will of the people.

Mr. Wade remarked that the reason why he stigmatized the resolutions as disreputable was, that they did not speak out with that manly independence with which the Legislature of a sovereign State should always speak upon any question of sufficient importance to express any opinion at all.

These resolutions endorse the President and pledge themselves to support every jot and tittle of the administration, when they intend to conclude by instructing their Senators to vote against the only great daring measure of the administration has presented. Why not come directly to the question at issue, and with that calm dignity which becomes a sovereign State, declare and announce their purposes and their will? Why go crouching like miserable slaves to the administration and hypocritically declare that they have the fullest confidence in it, when they mean to end by declaring their stern determination to oppose the only important measure it has brought forward?

The President not only announces his determination not to allow the people of Kansas to make their own constitution, but to force upon them one made by their enemies and compel obedience to it with the point of the bayonet.

Mr. Wade proposed, if it should come to that, to resume the same argument where our fathers left it. The South had not upon their plantations any more craven-spirited set of people than those who passed those resolutions. [Laughter.] Of course there was no necessity for their instructing him how to vote. [Renewed laughter.] If the Executive should persist in this policy, he was a tyrant, and deserved the frowns and reprobation of every man. The resolutions call his policy unfortunate, but he called it downright knavery and tyranny, which demanded not argument but action. It tends to break peace and stir up civil war. Notwithstanding all this, they do not lose their confidence in him. They say, although we adhere to him, we instruct you to throw his message in his face, and for one he (Wade) was ready to do it. [Laughter.] The resolutions were not the voice of the people of Ohio, and met with no sympathy or acquiescence from the Republican party. They were crowded down the throats of the Republicans in the Ohio Legislature by a cowardly majority under gag rule because they dared not face the second and contempt which would have been heaped upon them. Had they been permitted the liberty of speech, the brave, generous people of Ohio would have spoken out directly without catering to favor any man; but they independently would they have pronounced their will. The resolutions were passed under the statement that haste was indispensable; and yet more than ten days have elapsed, during which time they have slept in some man's breeches pocket. He was willing to go with the Legislature and resist to the death an attempt to force the Lecompton constitution, or any other not the will of the people upon them. This is the first attempt since the American revolution to steal away the liberties of the people. It must be the last.

Mr. Pugh would not interfere with the special order by making a speech now. When the Lecompton Constitution was presented, he would express his views upon it at length, and take the opportunity to correct his colleague in some matters of fact.

The resolutions were tabled and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Davis presented a bill as a substitute for the Pacific Railroad bill, embodying the views of the minority of the Select Committee.

Mr. Broderick introduced a bill directing the payment into the treasury of California monies collected by duties on imports prior to her admission into the Union.

Preceding the consideration of the army bill, Mr. Gwin submitted a substitute providing five new regiments according to the recommendation of the Secretary of War. Rejected by 8 against 30.

Mr. Bell said he could perceive no absolute necessity for the proposed increase to the regular force. He had heard it suggested that the services of volunteers had been offered, and he presumed that they would be sufficient for the present emergency.

Mr. Iverson remarked that the fact of our gallant soldiers being in a condition to require reinforcement was sufficient to insure the passage of the bill. The mere item of expense should not influence Senators under the present circumstances. In the growing condition of the country it ought to be expected that the expenses of military establishments would be annually increased. As has been said, it was true that the forces had been used in Kansas, not to control popular sovereignty or assert a minority and put down the majority, but to keep the peace and maintain the supremacy of the laws there. He regretted as much as any one the necessity of their employment, but if it had not been for this, long before now an abolitionist would have been left to desecrate and pollute the soil of the territory. Lawrence, that sink of folly, filth, and falsehood, would have been razed to the ground. The history of that place might have been written in the words "Lawrence was." Much has been said about the border ruffians of Missouri, but he did not know a worse set of marauding ruffians than those under Jim Lane. If there was a band of ruffians more despicable than another, it was that same band. Indeed, if one could take the infernal regions from the center to the circumference and from the surface to the bottom, he did not believe that a set so infamous could be fished out.

The debate was continued on Utah, when several Senators expressing a desire to speak on the subject, an adjournment took place.

House.—Mr. Leach said the people have a high regard for the presidential office, and for the functionary himself when worthy, but they have learned from sad experience how for the President has strayed from the landmarks of freedom. Passing over the iniquities perpetrated in Kansas, he proceeded to speak of the President's recommendation for an indemnity to Spain for the Armistad case. Congress had not hitherto deemed the case worthy of a serious consideration. It had long slept quietly, and its repose should not now be disturbed. In conclusion he argued against the extension of slavery, and demanded that all the Territories and the District of Columbia should be purged of the curse.

Mr. Avery briefly alluded to the unwarrantable usurpation of Com. Paulding. He declared that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was a milieu and a blight to the progress of American institutions, and should be abrogated. He favored the application of the Monroe doctrine, and the acquisition of Cuba, which was of great importance to this country, and was doubtless so regarded by the enlightened statesman who fills the presidential chair.

Mr. Thompson, of New York, went into a full history of the Mormons, showing that their government bleeds in one the qualities of the Church and State, in imitation of the Hebrew theocracy; power and polygamy hold their leaders together; and not one American among them would stay there longer than he could help if both these luxuries were denied them. [Laughter.]

Mr. Giddings asked whether the Mormons have not as much power, under the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, to establish polygamy as other Territories have to establish slavery.

Mr. Thompson replied that he did not wish to mix with the question of slavery, and proceeded to condemn polygamy as being against the moral law and the opinion of the civilized world. In view of the enormity staring them in the face, he would pass a law making polygamy a crime, and send a force there to scatter every barren to the four winds. He would apprehend all conspirators who would be found to include the head of every scraggle. He would try them for treason, and have every one found guilty hanged. Excluding all Mormons from participating in the proceedings of the court. He would spare the inhabitants, and give them a republican form of government, and see that they enjoyed it without the heel of despotism on their necks; and if all this failed, he would turn their territory into a vast military camp to protect the highway to the Pacific. What is necessary to be performed should be done now, whether volunteers should be employed or not. He stood committed to stop the march of this prairie fire before it shall extend and involve the country in the conflagration.

The committee rose.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, made a partial report from the Committee on Elections, declaring it inexpedient to allow Campbell, as he requested, further time to take supplementary testimony affecting his seat, which is contested at Vandalia.

Mr. Gilmore made the minority report.

Mr. Stephens, from the same committee, offered a resolution which was adopted, admitting Mr. Vandlingham to the floor during the proceedings in the Ohio contested election case, and giving him the privilege to speak as to its merits.

Mr. Harris said he would shortly call up the subject. Adjourned.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Jan. 27.

The steamer Kangaroo arrived at 8 o'clock this evening with advices to the 13th instant—four days later.

Liverpool, Jan. 12.—The sales of cotton for the past three days have been 19,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 1,400 each. The market was generally unchanged and closed quiet and steady. Richardson, Spence, & Co.'s circulars report that in some cases middling qualities were disposed of at a decline of 1-16d.

Manchester Markets.—The advices from Manchester are of an unfavorable character, there being but little inquiry in the trade and prices ruling weak.

London Money Market.—Slightly easier, consols for money closing at 94 3/4 @ 94 1/2.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Richardson, Spence, & Co. report flour dull at 6d to 9d lower. Quotations: Western canal 25s @ 24s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 24s @ 24s 1/2; Ohio 25s. Wheat closed dull at 2s 2 1/2 @ 2s 3/4; red 6s @ 6s 6d; white 7s 3/4 @ 7s 5/4; choice 8s. Corn was also dull, and all qualities had slightly declined. Quotations: Mixed yellow 32s 6d @ 32s 9d; new white 36s; old white 37s @ 38s.

Liverpool Protection Market.—Circulars quote beef generally quiet. Pork closed dull. Bacon held firm and steady. Lard steady and in rather better demand. Tallow slow of sale but prices unaltered.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Rice dull at 4s. Tea and Rice quiet. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Turpentine—spirits 32s.

London Markets.—Breadstuffs generally dull. Wheat has a declining tendency on all qualities. Sugar was buoyant. Coffee firm.

The steamer Camden arrived out on the 12th. The papers are filled with the details of intelligence from India.

Sir Colin Campbell has evacuated Lucknow. Gen. Outram remains at Alumbagh with a strong division.

General Windham, after defeating the Gwalior contingents, was himself taken by surprise and his camp destroyed. The Gwalior mutineers were subsequently beaten by General Campbell and afterward by General Grant, with the loss of all three guns, stores, &c.

The Oude insurgents were pushing to the southward. All was quiet at Lucknow.

China.—The Indian mail brings further news from Canton. The Admiral and the principal portion of the English had gone up Canton river, and an attack was expected on the arrival of reinforcements. Lord Elgin had gone to Macao. Teas were quiet at Shanghai.

France.—The papers furnish no news of importance from France.

England.—The launch of the Leviathan steamer was duly progressing and was expected to be completed in a few days.

Spain.—The Spanish Cortes had been opened. The Queen's speech alludes to the mediation of France and England on the Mexican quarrel, but in what strain the dispatch to the London papers does not state.

Turkey.—Ali Pacha succeeds Radschid Pacha as Grand Vizier.

Russia.—It is said that the Russians have ceased to interfere in the navigation of the Circassian coast.

Africa.—The British ship of war Sappho has captured a slave of 1,000 tons burden on the west coast of Africa. The slave was run ashore to prevent capture, and, after throwing overboard 800 of the negroes, the crew escaped to the shore in boats. Half of the negroes thrown out were drowned—400 more were found on board the slave, which was subsequently burned to the water's edge.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, Jan. 27.

The new steamship Moses Taylor has arrived from Aspinwall, bringing California advices to the 5th inst. She connected at the Isthmus with the steamer John L. Stephens.

The Taylor has on board \$1,000,000 in specie. The principal consignees are as follows: Wells, Fargo, & Co. \$515,000; American Exchange Bank \$60,000; Freeman & Co. \$87,600; Howland & Aspinwall \$95,000; Kell & Co. \$47,000; James Patrick \$10,000; Strauss & Bro. \$40,000; Edelman & Co. \$32,000; Hoge & Co. \$40,000; G. G. Hobson \$32,000; Ross, Falconer, & Co. \$25,000.

The United States steamer Fulton left Aspinwall on the 17th for San Juan, to convey thither General Lamar.

The Moses Taylor passed the Spanish fleet off Havana.

Oregon.—The official vote at the late election in Oregon shows a majority of 5,000 against slavery. There was also a majority of 4,000 in favor of the constitution and 1,500 against the admission of free negroes.

Ex-Governor Gaves is dead.

South America.—Mr. Somer has been arrested at Lima, charged with having organized a filibuster expedition in the United States in favor of General Echegene.

Capt. Duane, of the American ship Lammequer, complains of an outrage on his boat's crew and an insult to himself, committed by the officers of a Peruvian war steamer.

Sandwich Islands.—The captain of an American whaling ship has been pursued and caught within a league of the coast of the Sandwich Islands and compelled to return and pay the debts incurred while at port. The American commissioner sanctioned the seizure.

California.—The San Francisco papers are barren of news. The intelligence from the mines is very favorable. Business was dull both at San Francisco and in the interior. Fine specimens of staple cotton have been raised in Tulare county.

John Murphy, of Pittsburgh, has been murdered in San Francisco.

A slight shock of an earthquake was experienced at San Francisco on the 20th ult.

The California Legislature convened on the 4th. The Governor will probably recommend the taxation of the mining claims. The question will probably cause a serious quarrel in the Democratic party.

The greater part of Downville has been destroyed by fire. Loss half a million.

An anti-Mormon meeting was held at Los Angeles. They memorialized General Clark for 500 soldiers for protection.

Central America.—The intelligence from Central America is unimportant.

The British mail steamer Valdemir was wrecked during a fog on the 11th of December, in Fieschburgh. All on board were saved.

Bolivia.—Affairs were quiet. It is rumored that ex-President Bescu would soon reappear on the frontier to oppose the Government.

Peru.—Affairs were unchanged. Some extensive failures had taken place at Tacna. Two firms had failed for half a million each.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

over it of mails, troops, and supplies of the army and navy, and all other government service. The road to be constructed in ten years. It also appropriates \$10,000,000, to be paid as the road progresses, and alternate sections of land for six miles on each side of the road.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 27.

The statue of Washington was unwrapped to-day, and visited by thousands of ladies and gentlemen. It is pronounced faultless by everybody. It is in fact a grand and glorious Washington.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

In the Burdell case, John J. Eckel was finally discharged from his recognizance to-day, and an order of *nolle prosequi* entered.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

Ridgeway and G. J. Wise have been held to bail in \$3,000 each, to prevent further personal hostilities.

ADRIAN, Mich., Jan. 25.

Two men and their wives, while crossing Devil's Lake, were drowned by the ice breaking.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27, P. M.

River fallen 2 inches since noon. Weather cloudy and cool.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27, P. M.

The river continues to swell slowly at this point. The upper Mississippi has risen 6 inches at Dubuque since last night, and now marks 4 1/2 feet on the bar, and clear of ice. Nothing new from the Missouri or Illinois. Weather clear; mercury 50.

EVANSVILLE, Jan. 27, P. M.

The steamers Antelope, LaCrosse, and Southern passed down. The Republic and Moses McLellan passed up. The Bowling Green left for Green River. The river continues to recede slowly. Weather clear and mild.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 27—P. M.

River unchanged since noon. Weather cloudy; mercury 42.

MEMORANDA.—Steamer New Uncle Sam left New Orleans on Tuesday evening, Jan. 19, at 8 o'clock, with daily Carlot United States mail and six hundred tons of freight. Boats in port for Louisville, T. C. Twichell and Republic. Met Baltic and Jesse K. Bell on the coast. 20th—met Diana in Manahack bend; E. H. Fairchild at Union point. 21st—met Woodford at the foot of Island No. 55. 22d—met David White in Lakeport bend; passed Gulara at Island No. 82; met Panny Bullitt in Cypress bend. 23d—met R. J. Ward at Island No. 65. 24th—met H. O. Newcomb at Island No. 21. 25th—met John Briggs at Columbus; Pacific and Chancellor at Cairo; James Montgomery at Metropolis; Antelope at Rockport. 27th—Peter Tello at Cloverport. Discharged 400 tons freight in the Ohio, at Cairo, Paducah, Shawneetown, Mt. Vernon, Henderson, Evansville, Rockport, Lewisport, and New Albany.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

JANUARY 27.

ARRIVALS. J. K. Bell, N. O. Time, Tenn. River. Uncle Sam, N. O. Fanny Fern, St. Louis.

DEPARTURES. J. K. Bell, Cin. Diamond, Evansville. Little Rock, N. O. River. Fanny Fern, Pitts.

RECEIPTS.

Per New Uncle Sam from New Orleans—53 hhds sugar, 48 bbls molasses, Newcomb; 67 hhds sugar, 80 bbls herring; 400 sacks coffee, 38 hhds sugar, 100 bbls molasses. A. Buchanan 10 hhds sugar, Waggoner 20 casks rice, 10 casks rice, Rawson, Good & Todd; 15 casks rice, Blamcarl; 26 sacks seed, Armstrong; 12 do corn, Brannin & Sumner; 50 do.

Per Time from Florence—30 bales warps, 8 bales cotton, 2 bags raw, Brent; 10 bbls tar, 7 bbls flour, Nock, W & O; 7 bales cotton, 147 sacks barley, Tribune; 8 bales cotton, 35 bags raw, Wilder; 5 bales cotton, Garvin, Bell & Co; 7 do do, Brady & Davis; 3 do do, McMechan; 1 do do, Rawson; 18 sacks peanuts, Clark; 24 bales sheeting, 20 bags yarn, Murrell & Trigg; 4 bags fruit, Curd; 1 hhd tobacco, Ronald & Brent; 24 bags raw, 4 bales rope, Depoy; 100 tons pig iron, 81 sacks peanuts, 43 bales hatching, Cin.

Per Telegraph No. 3 from Cincinnati—10 bbls clover seed, Gardner; 5 do do, Pitkin; 25 carboys o. v. Cornwell; 1,456 bbls paper, Duprat; 3 hds tobacco, Ronald & Brent; 20 bbls sugar, A. Buchanan; 25 tons pig iron, Jackson. Oiler; 25 bags hemp seed, 25 bags hemp seed, Bashaw & Bondurant; 3 hds tobacco, Ronald & Brent; 2 do do, Spratt & Bondurant; 100 tons pig iron, 50 bales hay, Buckner; 50 do.

Per J. B. Ford from Pittsburgh—50 bbls soda, 50 kegs do, Lane & Bartlett; 20 bbls copperas, Wilson; 17 bales cotton duck, Benedict; 10 kegs soda, Robinson; 25 kegs rice, 20 bbls sugar, A. Buchanan; 25 tons pig iron, Jackson. Oiler; 25 bags hemp seed, 25 bags hemp seed, Bashaw & Bondurant; 3 hds tobacco, Ronald & Brent; 2 do do, Spratt & Bondurant; 100 tons pig iron, 50 bales hay, Buckner; 50 do.

Per LaCrosse from Pittsburgh—156 sheets, 422 lbs hatching, 12 kegs, 45 kegs nails, B; 20 bbls, M & T; 10 kegs owners.

Free Banks of Tennessee.

WE will receive the following Free Banks of Tennessee on exchange for Dry Goods at 10 per cent. dis.: Bank of Paris, Bank of Memphis, Merchants' Bank, Northern Bank of Tennessee, Farmers' Bank, Bank of America, Bank of Commerce, Bank of Middle Tennessee, Bank of the Union, Citizens Bank, Bank of Chattanooga, Southern Bank, All the Illinois Free Bank Paper and Old Banks of Tennessee, Ohio, and Indiana at par.

MARTIN & PENTON, n3 j&b 96 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

C. DUVALL & CO., 537 Main st., HAVE MARKED DOWN THEIR STOCK OF SILKS.

BARTLETT ON BANKING. One large quarto volume. Full Russia binding. Price \$24 in Tennessee money. The book for the times. C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

GENT'S SOFT HATS.—An extra article of Gent's Soft Felt Hats in store and at far stretch of time, PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

Fourth Volume of Debates of Congress THE ABRIDGMENT OF THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS, or the Political History of the United States, from the original Documents. Edited by Col. Thomas H. Benton. In 15 large octavo volumes of about 750 two-column pages.

This work has now reached the fourth volume, and is giving great satisfaction among all classes. It will contain a full history of the seventy years, and will be an invaluable part of the history of the country. It is of national interest, and one of the most valuable compendiums for public and private libraries ever issued. The work realizes a desideratum long felt, and of all others, for the political history of the Government, most wanted. Its wide range of characters, each one speaking for himself and representing his own party, and its far stretch of time, make it of the greatest value to the nation. The indexing is very complete, so that any name or subject desired may be found in a few moments.

Terms.—The work is published exclusively by subscription, and the volumes are issued at intervals of from 2 to 3 months. In cloth binding at \$5; law sheep \$3 50; half Morocco \$4; half calf extra \$4 50; each volume payable as delivered.

The agents for Louisville are CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

Mrs. Holmes' New Book. 100 COPIES OF MEADOW BROOK, by the author of "Tempest and Sunshine," &c., just received and for sale by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

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